

# 附录 I

## 初等数学常用公式

### 一、代数

#### 1. 绝对值

$$|a| = \begin{cases} a, & \text{当 } a > 0 \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } a = 0 \text{ 时,} \\ -a, & \text{当 } a < 0 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

#### 2. 指数

设  $a \neq 0$ ,  $b \neq 0$ ,  $m, n \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 则

$$(1) a^0 = 1; \quad (2) a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}; \quad (3) \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}; \quad (4) (a^m)^n = a^{mn};$$

$$(5) (ab)^n = a^n b^n; \quad (6) a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}; \quad (7) a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m} \quad (a > 0, n \neq 0).$$

#### 3. 对数

设  $a > 0$ ,  $a \neq 1$ ,  $m > 0$ ,  $m \neq 1$ ,  $x > 0$ ,  $y > 0$ , 则

$$(1) \log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y; \quad (2) \log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y; \quad (3) \log_a x^b = b \log_a x;$$

$$(4) \log_a x = \frac{\log_m x}{\log_m a}; \quad (5) a^{\log_a x} = x, \quad \log_a 1 = 0, \quad \log_a a = 1.$$

#### 4. 排列组合

$$(1) A_n^m = n(n-1) \cdots [n-(m-1)] = \frac{n!}{(n-m)!}, \quad \text{约定 } 0! = 1.$$

$$(2) C_n^m = \frac{A_n^m}{m!} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}. \quad (3) C_n^m = C_n^{n-m}.$$

$$(4) C_n^m + C_n^{m-1} = C_{n+1}^m. \quad (5) C_n^0 + C_n^1 + C_n^2 + \cdots + C_n^n = 2^n.$$

#### 5. 二项式定理

$$(a+b)^n = C_n^0 a^n + C_n^1 a^{n-1} b + C_n^2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \cdots + C_n^k a^{n-k} b^k + \cdots + C_n^{n-1} a b^{n-1} + C_n^n b^n.$$



## 6. 因式分解

$$(1) a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b).$$

$$(2) a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2).$$

$$(3) a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2).$$

$$(4) a^n - b^n = (a-b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \cdots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1}).$$

## 7. 数列的前 $n$ 项和

$$(1) a + aq + aq^2 + \cdots + aq^{n-1} = \frac{a(1-q^n)}{1-q}, \quad |q| \neq 1.$$

$$(2) a_1 + (a_1 + d) + (a_1 + 2d) + \cdots + [a_1 + (n-1)d] = na_1 + \frac{n(n-1)d}{2}.$$

$$(3) 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}.$$

$$(4) 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1).$$

$$(5) 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2.$$

# 二、三角函数

## 1. 度与弧度

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{rad} \approx 0.017453 \text{rad}, \quad 1 \text{rad} = \left( \frac{180}{\pi} \right)^\circ \approx 57^\circ 17' 44.8''.$$

## 2. 平方关系

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1, \quad \tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x, \quad \cot^2 x + 1 = \csc^2 x.$$

## 3. 两角的和差公式

$$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y.$$

$$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y.$$

$$\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y}.$$

## 4. 和差化积公式

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}, \quad \sin x - \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cos \frac{x+y}{2}.$$

$$\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}, \quad \cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}.$$

## 5. 积化和差公式

$$\sin x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)], \quad \cos x \sin y = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+y) - \sin(x-y)].$$

$$\cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)], \quad \sin x \sin y = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+y) - \cos(x-y)].$$

## 6. 倍角公式和半角公式

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x, \quad \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x.$$



$$\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2}, \quad \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2}.$$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}, \quad \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}.$$

### 7. 万能公式

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}, \quad \tan x = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}.$$

### 8. 三角形边角关系

(1) 正弦定理

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

(2) 余弦定理

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A, \quad b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B, \quad c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C.$$

## 三、几何

### 1. 常用的面积和体积公式

(1) 三角形面积  $S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$ .

(2) 梯形面积  $S = \frac{1}{2} (a+b)h$ , 其中  $a, b$  为上下底,  $h$  为梯形的高.

(3) 圆周长  $l = 2\pi r$ , 圆弧长  $l = \theta r$ , 其中  $r$  为圆半径,  $\theta$  为圆心角. 圆面积  $S = \pi r^2$ .

扇形面积  $S = \frac{1}{2} lr = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$ , 其中  $r$  为圆半径,  $\theta$  为圆心角,  $l$  为圆弧长.

(4) 圆柱体体积  $V = \pi r^2 h$ , 侧面积  $S = 2\pi rh$ , 全面积  $S = 2\pi r(h+r)$ , 其中  $r$  为圆柱底面半径,  $h$  为圆柱的高.

(5) 圆锥体体积  $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$ , 侧面积  $S = \pi rl$ , 其中  $r$  为圆锥的底面半径,  $l$  为母线的长.

(6) 球体积  $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ , 表面积  $S = 4\pi r^2$ , 其中  $r$  为球的半径.

### 2. 平面解析几何

(1) 距离与斜率

① 两点  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  与  $P_2(x_2, y_2)$  之间的距离  $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ .

② 直线  $P_1P_2$  的斜率  $k = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ .

(2) 直线的方程

① 点斜式:  $y - y_1 = k(x - x_1)$ .

② 斜截式:  $y = kx + b$ .



③两点式:  $\frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1}$ .

④截距式:  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 (ab \neq 0)$ .

⑤一般式:  $Ax+By+C=0$ , 其中  $A, B$  不同时为零.

(3) 两直线的夹角

设两直线的斜率分别为  $k_1$  和  $k_2$ , 夹角为  $\theta$ , 则  $\tan\theta = \left| \frac{k_1 - k_2}{1 + k_1 k_2} \right|$ .

(4) 点到直线的距离

点  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  到直线  $Ax+By+C=0$  的距离  $d = \frac{|Ax_1 + By_1 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$ .

(5) 二次曲线

圆: 方程为  $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$ , 圆心为  $(a, b)$ , 半径为  $r$ .

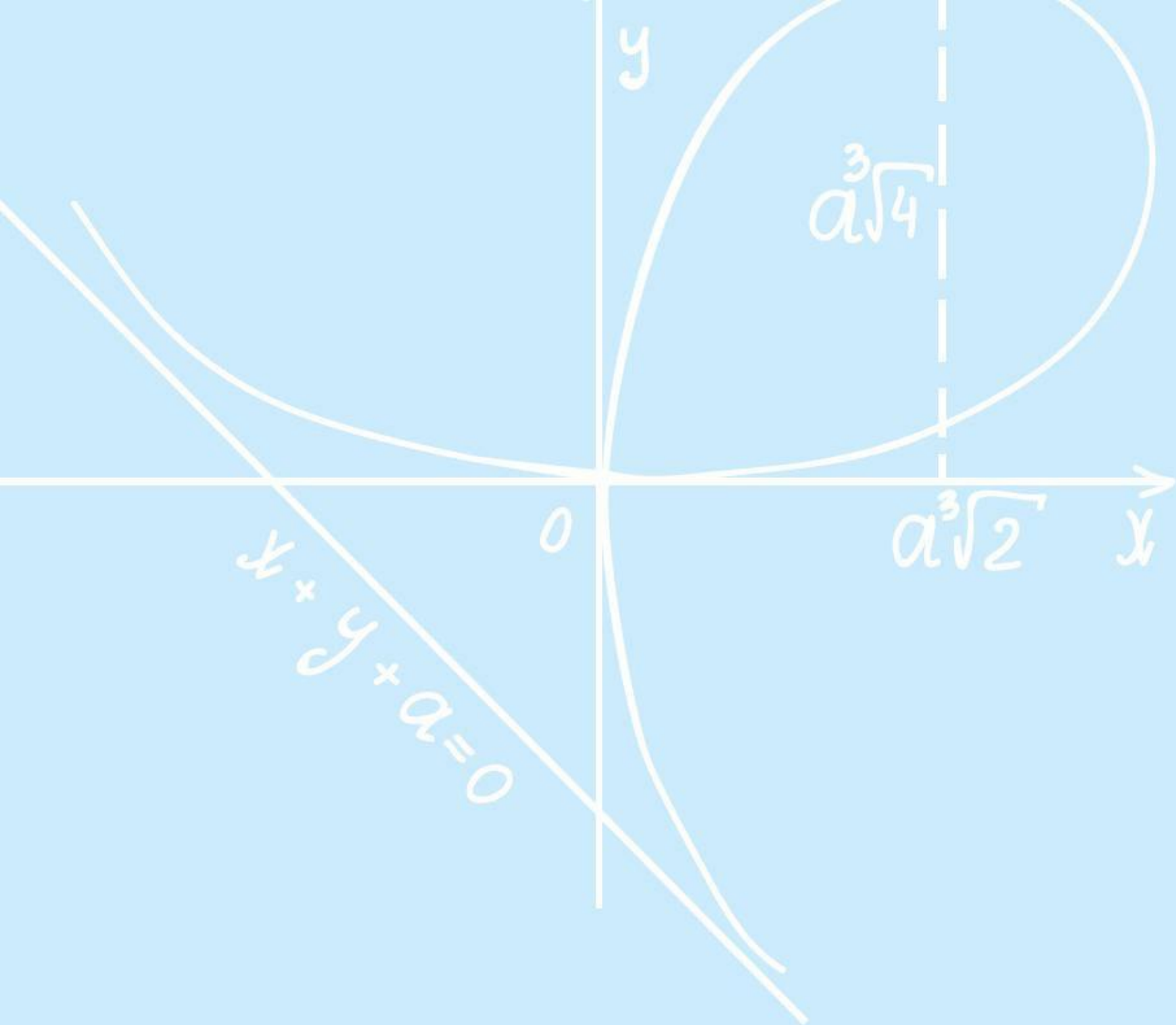
抛物线: ①当方程为  $y^2 = 2px$  时, 焦点为  $\left(\frac{p}{2}, 0\right)$ , 准线为  $x = -\frac{p}{2}$ ;

②当方程为  $x^2 = 2py$  时, 焦点为  $\left(0, \frac{p}{2}\right)$ , 准线为  $y = -\frac{p}{2}$ ;

③当方程为  $y = ax^2 + bx + c (a \neq 0)$  时, 顶点为  $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{4ac-b^2}{4a}\right)$ , 对称轴为  $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ .

椭圆: 方程为  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ .

双曲线: 方程为  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  或  $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ .



# 附录 II

## 高等数学常用公式

### 一、导数的基本公式

$$(1) (C)' = 0.$$

$$(3) (a^x)' = a^x \ln a.$$

$$(5) (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}.$$

$$(7) (\sin x)' = \cos x.$$

$$(9) (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x.$$

$$(11) (\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x.$$

$$(13) (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$(15) (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

$$(2) (x^\mu)' = \mu x^{\mu-1}.$$

$$(4) (e^x)' = e^x.$$

$$(6) (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$(8) (\cos x)' = -\sin x.$$

$$(10) (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x.$$

$$(12) (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x.$$

$$(14) (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$(16) (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

### 二、不定积分基本公式

$$(1) \int 0 dx = C.$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C.$$

$$(5) \int e^x dx = e^x + C.$$

$$(7) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C.$$

$$(9) \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C.$$

$$(11) \int \cot x \csc x dx = -\csc x + C.$$

$$(2) \int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C (n \neq -1).$$

$$(4) \int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x + C (a > 0, a \neq 1).$$

$$(6) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C.$$

$$(8) \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C.$$

$$(10) \int \tan x \sec x dx = \sec x + C.$$

$$(12) \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C.$$



$$(13) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C.$$

$$(14) \int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C.$$

$$(15) \int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + C.$$

$$(16) \int \sec x dx = \ln |\tan x + \sec x| + C.$$

$$(17) \int \csc x dx = \ln |\cot x - \csc x| + C.$$

$$(18) \int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C (a>0).$$

$$(19) \int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C (a>0).$$

### 三、简易积分公式

#### 1. 含有 $a+bx$ ( $b \neq 0$ ) 的积分

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{a+bx} = \frac{1}{b} \ln |a+bx| + C. \quad (2) \int (a+bx)^u dx = \frac{1}{b(u+1)} (a+bx)^{u+1} + C (u \neq -1).$$

$$(3) \int \frac{x}{a+bx} dx = \frac{1}{b^2} (a+bx - a \ln |a+bx|) + C.$$

#### 2. 含有 $\sqrt{a+bx}$ ( $b \neq 0$ ) 的积分

$$(1) \int \sqrt{a+bx} dx = \frac{2}{3b} \sqrt{(a+bx)^3} + C. \quad (2) \int x \sqrt{a+bx} dx = \frac{2}{15b^2} (3bx-2a) \sqrt{(a+bx)^3} + C.$$

$$(3) \int x^2 \sqrt{a+bx} dx = \frac{2}{105b^3} (8a^2-12abx+15b^2x^2) \sqrt{(a+bx)^3} + C.$$

$$(4) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a+bx}} dx = \frac{2}{3b^2} (bx-2a) \sqrt{a+bx} + C.$$

#### 3. 含有 $x^2 \pm a^2$ ( $a>0$ ) 的积分

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{x}{2(n-1)a^2(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}}.$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C.$$

#### 4. 含有 $\sqrt{x^2+a^2}$ ( $a>0$ ) 的积分

$$(1) \int \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + C.$$

$$(2) \int \sqrt{(x^2+a^2)^3} dx = \frac{x}{8} (2x^2+5a^2) \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{3}{8} a^4 \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + C.$$

$$(3) \int x \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(x^2+a^2)^3} + C.$$

#### 5. 含有 $\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$ ( $a>0$ ) 的积分

$$(1) \int \sqrt{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2-a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + C.$$



$$(2) \int \sqrt{(x^2-a^2)^3} dx = \frac{x}{8}(2x^2-5a^2)\sqrt{x^2-a^2} + \frac{3}{8}a^4 \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + C.$$

$$(3) \int x\sqrt{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(x^2-a^2)^3} + C.$$

### 6. 含有 $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ ( $a>0$ ) 的积分

$$(1) \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

$$(2) \int \sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^3} dx = \frac{x}{8}(5a^2-2x^2)\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{3}{8}a^4 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

$$(3) \int x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^3} + C.$$

### 7. 含有三角函数的积分 ( $ab \neq 0$ )

$$(1) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C. \quad (2) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C.$$

$$(3) \int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C = \ln|\sec x| + C. \quad (4) \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C = -\ln|\csc x| + C.$$

$$(5) \int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C = \ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)\right| + C.$$

$$(6) \int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C = \ln\left|\tan \frac{x}{2}\right| + C.$$

$$(7) \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C. \quad (8) \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C.$$

$$(9) \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C. \quad (10) \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C.$$

$$(11) \int \sin^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C. \quad (12) \int \cos^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C.$$

### 8. 定积分

设  $m, n \in \mathbf{N}^+$ , 则

$$(1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx dx = 0; \quad (2) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \sin nx dx = 0;$$

$$(3) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n, \\ \pi, & m = n; \end{cases} \quad (4) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n, \\ \pi, & m = n; \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n, \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & m = n; \end{cases}$$

$$(6) I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx,$$

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (n \text{ 为大于 } 1 \text{ 的正奇数}), & I_1 = 1, \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} (n \text{ 为正偶数}), & I_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$